FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 031 *16 February 1982*

ARGENTINA

President Galtieri: No Troops To Central America B 1
Iranian Delegation Proposes Meat-Oil Swap B 1
[CRONICA 10 Feb]
Wheat Sales to Soviet Union Will Not Decrease B 1
[LA NACION 10 Feb]
Multiparty Group To Stage Demonstrations B 2
[HERALD 11 Feb]
Lorenzo Miguel Terms Labor Unity 'A Fact' B 2
CGT Launches Peaceful Mobilization Plan B 2

BRAZIL

Further Reportage on Visit by Angola's Jorge D 1
Haig Request, Namibia Viewed D 1
[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 12 Feb]
Saraiva, Jorge Meeting D 2
[FOLHA DE SAO PAULO 11 Feb]
Iranian Delegation Tries To Sell Oil, Resume Trade D 2
[O GLOBO 11 Feb]

ECUADOR

President Hurtado, Delegation Return From Brazil G 1
Hurtado Statement Corrected G 1
Brazilian Visit Evaluated G 1
Roldos Terms Rift With President Finished G 2
Briefs: New Refinery Announced G 2

PERU

Communist Leader Interviewed on Party Policy J 1
[OIGA 25 Jan]
President Belaunde Applauds Reagan Initiative J 8

MEXICO

Lopez Portillo To Be Decorated in Managua M 1
Spain's Perez Llorca Arrives on Official Visit M 1
Arrival Comments M 1

PANAMA

Spanish Foreign Minister Arrives on Visit N 1
[CRITICA 13 Feb]
Joint Communique N 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

EL SALVADOR

Troops Leave for Military Training in U.S. P 1
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 14 Feb]
Defense Minister Notes Entrance of Mercenaries P 1
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 11 Feb]
Official Spokesmen Criticize U.S. Senators' Visit P 2
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 15 Feb]
Venceremos Confirmed as Official FMLN Radio P 2
[Radio Venceremos]
FRG Paper Interviews Junta Leader Duarte P 3
[DIE ZEIT 12 Feb]
FMLN Commander Reports on Action in San Salvador P 6
[Radio Venceremos]
FMLN Denies Government Offensive in Morazan P 6
[Radio Venceremos]
FMLN's Villalobos Claims Country Split in Two P 6
[Radio Venceremos]
Rebel Station Responds to Duarte Announcement P 7
[Radio Farabundo Marti]

GUATEMALA

Rebels Broadcast Message on Radio Nuevo Mundo P 8

NICARAGUA

Junta Member Ramirez Talks to U.S. Delegation P 8
Sergio Ramirez Denies Cuban Influence P 9
D'Escoto Favors High-Level Regional Talks P 9
Radio Sandino Reports POST Article on CIA Plan P 10
Diplomatic Relations Established With Guyana P 11
Official Iranian Delegation Arrives for Visit P 11
'Azizi Meets Cardenal P 11

CUBA

Continued Reporting on 10th WFTU Congress Q 1
Third Day of Sessions Q 1
Fourth Day's Proceedings Q 1
Additional Reporting Q 2
Final Day Q 2
Closing Session Q 2
Havana Announces Visit of Yemeni Party Leader Q 3
Hungarian Party Delegation Begins Visit Q 3
Japanese Economic Delegation Arrives for Visit Q 3

PRESIDENT GALTIERI: NO TROOPS TO CENTRAL AMERICA

PY130254 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0107 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Text] Santa Rosa, La Pampa, 12 Feb (NA) -- President Leopoldo Galtieri tonight emphatically denied that Argentina is planning to send troops to "any Central American country or any other country. The army commander in chief made this blunt statement at a press conference he held here at the end of a 48-hour visit to Pampa Province. Asked by a journalist "whether there is any possibility of the government giving military support to a Central American country which may be fighting guerrillas, now," Galtieri said: "If you are referring to sending troops, the Argentine Government is not considering it and has no commitments, nor has it received any suggesion or request from any Central American country or any other country."

IRANIAN DELEGATION PROPOSES MEAT-OIL SWAP

PY120221 Buenos Aires CRONICA in Spanish 10 Feb 82 p 6

[Text] The Iranian delegation which has been visiting Argentina since last Saturday has negotiated with the national authorities for the exchange of that Asian nation's petroleum for meat and grain. The group sent by the government of Imam Khomeyni also reported that the delegation also has the purpose of presenting an image "which agrees closer with Iranian reality" than that which currently exists here. In Argentina "There was a very ugly image of the Islamic revolution" and in contacts with the press "we hope that a substantial change will occur in the points of view held here up until now," the foreign visitors said in a press conference held at the Iranian Embassy. "We greatly desire good economic relations with Argentina," since "we need meat, wheat and grains in general" and in exchange for these "we offer oil," they said.

WHEAT SALES TO SOVIET UNION WILL NOT DECREASE

PY131408 Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 10 Feb 82 p 14

[Text] Regarding U.S. news agency reports which stated that the U.S. Department of Agriculture had noted that Argentina may decrease its wheat sales to the Soviet Union so as to increase its sales to Brazil and Iraq, sources close to the national grain export sector denied these reports and noted that "Brazil and Iraq are marginal markets that do not affect wheat sales to the Soviet Union." The source added that the private sector made some transactions with Brazil for a total of approximately 200,000 tons and that the national grain board has signed an agreement with Iraq for the the sale of 100,000 tons. The private sector, however, will be in charge of this transaction.

The source noted that there is no restriction on Argentine-Soviet trade for this or any other reasons. The source said, however, that what may affect future wheat transactions with the Soviet Union is the closure of the exports registry. The exports registry was closed a short time before the change in administrations. At that time about 2,800,000 tons were registered. In view of the harvest volume it is estimated that there is an additional 1,000,000 tons of exportable wheat which it is believed the Soviet Union would have surely acquired if the National Grain Board had not made this decision. The export sector believes that by the time the export registry is reopened, the Soviets will have probably lost interest in purchasing more wheat, since at that time they will probably be more interested in acquiring coarse grains. Moreoever, the sector is opposed to the closure of the export registry since there is a decrease in wheat prices in the international market -- Brazil has decreased its price by $6 and $7 per ton in 1 month -- and although this will not affect the marketing of the product it will affect prices.

MULTIPARTY GROUP TO STAGE DEMONSTRATIONS

PY112233 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 11 Feb 82 p 1

[Text] (NA) -- The Multi-party Grouping last night announced it would stage public demonstrations in the Provinces of Santa Fe, Chaco, Rio Negro and La Pampa, probably in March and April, as a first step in its plan to force a return to democracy. Radical leader Juan Carlos Pugliese said the demonstrations would involve "neither flowers nor bombs."

LORENZO MIGUEL TERMS LABOR UNITY 'A FACT'

PY131353 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0006 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 Feb (NA) -- Lorenzo Miguel, former leader of the "62 Organizations" today said that the unity of the labor movement "is practically a fact" and predicted that "very shortly" workers will take joint actions. At the end of a mass held this afternoon for missing union leader Oscar Smith, Miguel told NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS that "all workers are equally enduring the hardships inflicted by a policy which a bishop (Msgr Miguel Hesayne) has already clearly defined as anti-Christian." Miguel stated that "the differences among the union leaders are slight; this is why I insist that the unity of the Argentine workers is almost a fact, to the point that joint actions will be taken very shortly, irrespective of the unions to which the workers belong." As for the mass held for Former Secretary General of the Light and Power Union Oscar Smith and of the subsequent rally, Miguel said that "it is another proof that the unity process is underway despite the coercive measures which have been passed by the de facto government for," he asserted, "we are all afflicted by this anti-Christian policy."

Finally, he mentioned as an example the unity achieved by the UOM [Metalworkers Union], of which he was secretary general, to assert that "similarly, after overcoming our small differences we, workers, will join the struggle for our curtailed rights."

CGT LAUNCHES PEACEFUL MOBILIZATION PLAN

PY120256 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1133 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Feb (NA) -- The General Labor Confederation (CGT) has finally launched its mobilization plan, to which its secretary general, Saul Ubaldini, attributed a "peaceful" character and which will be carried out in conjunction with other sectors of society until it culminates in a popular rally at a place not yet determined. "The struggle against unemployment, starvation wages, the giving away of the national patrimony" is the driving force of the mobilization, Ubaldini said after the meeting of the national leaders of the CGT with provincial delegates, with whom the details of the plan were agreed upon. The meeting culminated a week of consultations by the CGT with leaders of the Justicialist Party and leaders of the 62 Organizations. Ubaldini anticipated that they would also meet with professionals, students and even with the Catholic Church and the political parties. "Our goal is clear," he said, "we struggle for a great fatherland and the well-being of the Argentine people, and our humanist idieosyncracy impels us to attain our objectives in peace."

He was asked what actions the mobilization plan includes and he said that "A work chart has been made which will be followed to organize the rally." When he was asked what conditions the CGT demands in order to cancel the measures decided upon, he said "for a cancellation it is necessary to solve the grave problems which afflict not only the Argentine workers movement, but all the noble people of this country."

If these solutions are provided, he added, "with the same nobility that we now stand up to the government, we will work in total unity for the common good."

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY ANGOLA'S JORGE

Haig Request, Namibia Viewed

PY130146 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 12 Feb 82 p 6

[Text] Brasilia -- The Angolan Government is willing to hold direct negotiations with the U.S. Government but it does not need "any intermediary," Angolan Foreign Minister Paulo Teixeira Jorge said yesterday commenting on the request made by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig to the effect that Portugal act as mediator between Angola and Namibia. He also gave assurances that Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos will not authorize the installation of either Soviet military bases or those of any other country in Angolan territory. Citing the joint declaration signed in Luanda on the occasion of the visit of Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca, Teixeira Jorge noted that the Cuban military forces will leave his country as soon as every chance of aggression of armed invasion is dispelled. He noted, however, that that departure should not be made a condition for Brazil to intensify its technical cooperation with his country "because it is up to the Angolan Government to choose those countries with which it wants to cooperate on mutually advantageous bases." He also noted that the issue of increasing the line of credit for the purchase of Brazilian manufactured products had not been discussed with Brazilian officials, "because we limited ourselves to discussing basically political matters."

The Angolan foreign minister believes that the situation in southern Africa is extremely serious to the extent that South Africa is becoming aware of its isolation from the rest of Africa. He said: "The Organization of African Unity has been achieving, since 1960, one of its basic objectives: to obtain complete freedom for all African countries. Thus South Africa began to have its border surrounded by free countries like Mozambique, Angola and Zimbabwe and now Namibia is also about to obtain its independence. I am certain that through a just, free, democratic electoral process the Southwest African People's Organization (SWAPO) will take the reins of government in Namibia. This is another cause of concern for South Africa, since this would mark the complete isolation of the racist South African regime."

In his opinion, the crisis in southern Africa can be directly blamed on economic interests. He said that this crisis became worse after the election of Ronald Reagan as U.S. President because this resulted in a closer relationship between Pretoria and Washington "which unfortunately stimulated South Africa's aggressiveness toward the front line countries (Mozambique, Angola, Zambia, Tanzania and Zimbabwe), expecially against Angola, which provides the fundamental logistic support for the SWAPO-led armed struggle in Namibia."

While expressing his confidence that the independence of Namibia will be peacefully achieved, he noted that his government has been critical and skeptical of the contact group (the United States, FRG, France, Canada and Great Britain) which has been negotiating with South Africa the independence of Namibia because as strange as it may seem these very countries are the ones with economic interests in both South Africa and Namibia." [quotation marks as published]

Commenting on the possible creation of a force designed to defend the south Atlantic to safeguard maritime trade, he said that that naval military force -- which would be made up of several countries -- is not necessary because it would only serve as an instrument of pressure and intimidation against certain countries of the African coast "and there is no reason for this." He also noted that he had conveyed to the Brazilian Government the Angolan Government's concern on this matter "since the attempt at extending NATO to the south Atlantic is nothing but a falacious pretext, that is, that of defending a civilization which is not ours."

Discussed at a meeting he held yesterday with Education Minister Rubem Ludwig were the possibility for Angolan teachers to take training courses here and for Brazilian teachers to go to Angola to provide more comprehensive training. Luanda is particularly interested in the Brazilian agricultural training program. Teixeira Jorge was also received yesterday by Senator Jarbas Passarinho and Deputy Nelson Marchezan, presidents of the Senate and of the Chamber of Deputies, respectively. The two congressmen were breifed by Teixeira Jorge on the Angolan political system which is based on a single party, the MPLA.

Saraiva, Jorge Meeting

PY121233 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 11 Feb 82 p 6

[Excerpts] Brasilia -- Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro told Angolan Foreign Minister Paulo Jorge yesterday that Brazil does not judge the internal political process in Angola and that it respects the right of every nation to develop its political institutions free from external pressures.

What the Brazilian foreign minister said reflects the position Brazil holds on the developments in Angola and, particularly, the presence of Cuban troops in that country. The declaration was made at the banquet given to the Angolan foreign minister at Itamaraty by Foreign Minister Guerreiro.

According to diplomatic sources, Foreign Minister Jorge expressed optimism as to the evolution of understanding between the "front line" African countries (Zambia, Zimbabwe, Angola and Mozambique) and the "group of five" (United States, Great Britain, France, FRG and Canada) countries which are negotiating the independence of Namibia and the withdrawal of South Africa from that territory. Jorge said that the second phase of the process will begin next April and that possibly next year, under UN sponsorship, the first steps will be taken toward the independence of Namibia.

That information was received well by Itamaraty because it indirectly sets a deadline for the withdrawal of Cuban soldiers from Angola, given that Luandan authorities have already stated that the Cubans will stay in Angola until the Namibian question is resolved.

IRANIAN DELEGATION TRIES TO SELL OIL, RESUME TRADE

PY120218 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 11 Feb 82 p 20

[Text] Brasilia -- An Iranian trade mission headed by Congressman Ayatollah Mahajerani arrived in Rio de Janeiro yesterday and will contact Petrobras to offer oil for sale.

Since today is the anniversary of the Islamic revolution, the delegation will politically use the occasion to explain the guidelines and economic objectives of that revolution. Beginning today, the delegation will meet with the chief of international affairs of the agriculture Ministry, Frank Thompson Flores; with Tarcisio Marciano da Rocha of the Finance Ministry; and with Jose Botafogo Goncalves of the Planning Ministry.

The Itamaraty's spokesman disclosed that the delegation, which is composed of seven members, will try to resume trade with Brazil, suspended ever since the Ayatollah Khomeyni came to power.

PRESIDENT HURTADO, DELEGATION RETURN FROM BRAZIL

PA130042 [Editorial Report] Quito Domestic Service in Spanish at 2146 GMT on 12 February begins a live broadcast of the return of Ecuadorean President Oswaldo Hurtado and his retinue after a visit to Brazil. Reception is good. Upon deplaning, at Quito's Mariscal Sucre Airport, the president is greeted by the government minister and then by other ministers and their wives. After reviewing the troops, the president is also welcomed by ministers, vice ministers and other government officials. Vice President Leon Roldos is not listed among those greeting President Hurtado. At 2210 GMT, President Hurtado leaves the airport en route to the presidential palace. The announcer says that the president will speak to the nation.

At 2250 GMT, the radio network begins broadcasting in progress Mr Hurtado's message to the people. The president notes that the truth backs Ecuador's claims over the Amazon region. He thanks the people for their warm welcome and says: "You are right when you shout that a united Ecuador will never be defeated. Yes, Ecuadoreans, we can be divided in many things and we can disagree on many things, but there is one thing that must never find us divided: the defense of the interests of Ecuador, our fatherland."

The president's speech concludes at 2252 GMT and the live relay ends at 2254 GMT.

Hurtado Statement Corrected

PA121624 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] In connection with a statement to the forign press by the president of Ecuador while in Brazil, (Ramiro Rivera Molina), the acting secretary of public information, commented: In reference to press dispatches by EFE and UPI from Brasilia and Lima dated 9 and 10 February, the latter having been carried by the daily EL UNIVERSO of Guayaquil on 11 February: Asked if he is willing to go to Lima to discuss the territorial problem directly with the Peruvian Government, just as had been done by the late Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat when he went to Tel Aviv, President Hurtado told reporters that his trip to Peru would be to seek a definite solution to the border problem on the El Condor mountain range, according to the press dispatches. Markers are still to be placed along 78 km of the El Condor mountain range to complete demarcation of the Ecuadorean-Peruvian border in accordance with the Rio de Janeiro Protocol.

It is appropriate to emphasize that President Hurtado never made the statement in these terms. President Hurtado replied: Let us give it time. In the quest for peace and justice for my country, I am willing to walk all the paths necessary -- naturally through channels that include equity and our people's need for peace. It is not fitting to interpret this statement -- as has purposely been done -- to involve remotely the intent to travel to the Peruvian capital.

Brazilian Visit Evaluated

PA142026 Quito Voz de Los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 14 Feb 82

[Text] President Oswaldo Hurtado has finally been able to get some rest after his return to Ecuador and to make a very positive assessment of his 6-day visit to Brazil, during which he toured over 10,000 km of Brazilian territory and visited four of the country's state capitals.

The visit had political overtones, since Hurtado is the first Ecuadorean head of state to visit Brazil, thus opening a new stage in relations between the two countries. These relations had been kept at a low-key until now.

In addition, the joint communique and statements by the two presidents stress the coincidences in the positions of the governments in Quito and Brasilia. The speeches highlighted democracy as a Latin American ideal and stressed that the two nations are currently undergoing democratization, processing, albeit under varying methods and different paces of evolution.

The Brazilian public was surprised at the youthfulness of the visiting president; at the fact that he is an intellectual, sociologist and author of several books on Ecuador's situation and at the acknowledgement by the Brazilian Academy of Letters -- whose members saluted Hurtado and his work -- that the president's work is valid for all Latin America. The visit of the Ecuadorean head of state to Brazil ended a number of high-level contacts with Andean member-nations and countries in the Amazon region. Brazil had remained somewhat aloof from these issues until the start of Gen Joao Baptista Figueiredo's administration. This is confirmed by the priority Brazil attaches to Latin America and Brazil's importance as an interlocutor and top-rate economic partner of these countries.

Brazil's presence on the continent is expanded as an important vehicle for correcting the colonial reversion expressed through the confirmation that the Latin American countries in general have turned their backs on each other and maintained privileged relations with the industrialized countries to the north.

The documents signed by the Brazilian and Ecuadorean Governments are tangible results of the visit. A friendship and cooperation agreement creates a joint coordination commission and will regulate the overall level of bilateral relations. Three other specific agreements were added to the agreements on technical, scientific and technological cooperation. These cover professional training, telecommunications and scientific research. A maritime transportation agreement that equitably splits the bilateral cargo transportation costs was also signed. This, plus the oil contract, has opened the way to expanded trade between the two countries with the attendant mutual benefits.

Hurtado said during a meeting with businessmen in Sao Paulo that this must be a two-way trade under equitable conditions. In this sense, the increase in Brazil's purchases of oil and perhaps other products offered by the visiting businessmen will help offset or reduce the current trade balance deficit.

ROLDOS TERMS RIFT WITH PRESIDENT FINISHED

PA121915 Paris AFP in Spanish 1653 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Quito, 11 Feb (AFP) -- Ecuadorean Vice President Leon Roldos, temporarily in charge of the presidency, said that the incident between himself and President Oswaldo Hurtado is finished. In a statement to the newspaper EL TIEMPO, Leon Roldos said that he has proven this assertion and that he is neither fighting with President Hurtado nor looking for a fight. A little over 2 weeks ago, President Hurtado said that deceased President Jaime Roldos, brother of the current vice president, "chose his friends over the good of the country in state matters." This statement led to a heated response from Leon Roldos and a subsequent exchange of reproaches and accusations between the two rulers. The differences between Hurtado and Roldos have become even more evident in their actions: The vice president neither saw the president off when he left for Brazil on an official visit, nor will he be on hand to receive him upon his return.

BRIEFS

NEW REFINERY ANNOUNCED -- Jorge Pareja Cucalon, general manager of the Ecuadorean State Petroleum Corporation, has announced that a new state oil refinery will be built in Atahualpa, Santa Elena Peninsula. Cucalon said the project is justified because of the growing domestic demand for oil byproducts and the fact that the Esmeraldas refinery is barely meeting local needs. He added that the project will also provide jobs and help improve farmlands through irrigation. [Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 14 Feb 82 PA]

COMMUNIST LEADER INTERVIEWED ON PARTY POLICY

PY090217 Lima OIGA in Spanish 25 Jan 82 p 37-41

["Excerpts" of interview of Gustavo Espinoza, international affairs secretary for the Communist Unity Party, by Uri Ben Schmuel -- date and place not given]

[Text] [Question] The slogan of the Eighth Communist Party Congress, to be held in a few days time, reads "For a More Leninist and Mariateguist [referring to Jose Carlos Mariategui, founder of the Peruvian Communist Party, PCP] Party." What exactly does this mean?

[Answer] This means that the Communist Party is struggling to improve, to perfect itself, to respond to the workers' and the peoples' needs and aspirations more efficiently. When we refer to a more Leninist party, we mean a more organized party which will be better able to struggle. When we refer to a more Mariateguist party, in addition to what I have already mentioned, we mean a party deeply rooted in the national reality, with a leadership and a number of active members capable of understanding our country's phenomena. The slogan for a more Leninist and Mariateguist country, proposed by Comrade Jorge del Prado, therefore, is a combination of various elements: Organic and political and a combination of the national and international elements. These factors, naturally, are the cornerstone of our party's policy.

[Question] At a political level, does this slogan represent the announcement of a greater radicalization of the PCP in the future?

[Answer] We are not talking about a greater or lesser radicalization, we are talking about a better party. This party will be more or less radical according to the circumstances, because its radicalization is directly dependent upon specific situations, it is not a general policy.

[Question] What will the PCP's attitude regarding the situation prevailing at the end of January 1982 be?

[Answer] The party's position is one of criticism and struggle against Ulloa's economic policy, against the interests of large-capital finance and imperialist penetration. This leads to a policy of accumulating forces, on our part, and to struggle based on the mass actions. The main objective of our policy is to promote movements, vindication actions, strikes and stoppages. Terrorist activities are alien to us by nature, are isolated actions which do not form part of the mass struggle. Our policy is one of mass struggle.

[Question] We will talk of terrorism further on. I want to ask you about a persistent rumor that there are two factions within the PCP, one "moderate", led by Mr Del Prado, and another one "radical," with you at the head, and that you are trying to displace Del Prado and to radicalize the PCP during the eighth congress. Is this true?

[Answer] That is completely false, it is simple press speculation. In the first place, the congress has already been held; what we will hold on 27 January will be the closing of the congress. The congress has been preceded by many regional meetings, 25 of them, in which the party line has been discussed and the positions to be taken have been defined. Therefore, what the closing session will do will be to approve that line, it will gather the points of view from all the regional organizations and will say "The party's general line is such and such." In the second place, there is no disagreement between Comrade del Prado and me. We share almost all, if not all, political ideas and we do not have different positions. That is a rumor which has no other object than to artificially create a schism within the party leadership.

Naturally, there are different points of view, not between Comrade del Prado and me, but within the party as a whole there are different evaluations of some topics. We say that we support and boost the party's general line but this does not necessarily mean that we are one hundred percent in agreement with everything and that we have nothing to add to other points of view. However, it is clear that our internal problems are discussed internally. We do not resort to the mechanisms used by the American revolutionary popular alliance to debate its policies. We do not use the press to speculate on the differences among us. There are no two wings to the party; now, that there are different criteria regarding a great number of problems, this is common to all the parties.

[Question] Will Del Prado then continue as head of the PCP, and is the rumor that he will be replaced unfounded?

[Answer] Comrade del Prado will continue as head of the party. He is a first rate leader, a historical symbol in the party, and a most solid guarantee of PCP unity. The party has never thought of replacing him and he will continue as secretary general.

[Question] In an informal conversation with an OIGA reported a few days ago, you told him that efforts are being made to shape the PCP into "a fighting, combative party capable of carrying out the revolution." Could you explain this?

[Answer] Well, we have talked about the slogan "More Leninist, More Mariateguist," and I told you that it meant a fighting, combative party willing to perform revolutionary tasks. Historically the PCP did not come into being just to be the leftwing in a capitalist regime nor to be the revolutionary opposition to a rightist regime. The PCP came into being to destroy the capitalist society, because the only link we have with the capitalist society is our obsession with destroying it, then to forge a new social order, the socialist order. Thirty years ago, if a communist party did not carry the revolution, no revolution took place. Nowadays if a communist party does not carry out the revolution, other revolutionary parties would take the place of the communist party in carrying it out. This is what happened in Nicaragua. But we do not believe that the same thing can happen in other Latin American countries and we hope it will not happen. We hope the communist party in our country and in Latin America will have enough political sensitivity to perceive the course of events.

[Question] How does the PCP visualize the revolution in Peru?

[Answer] We are talking in principle, talking of something that can happen in a year or in 10 years. In principle the PCP believes that it will be impossible to gain power in a peaceful way. We said so in the last congress, that in the present circumstances in our country there will be forms of armed struggle inevitably, not necessarily to take power but to defend the revolutionary power.

[Question] How is the PCP preparing itself for that moment when violence will be unavoidable, as you said?

[Answer] Gathering strength, because the revolution is a mass phenomenon and it will take place whenever the party is capable of winning over the masses for revolutionary actions.

[Question] Can you tell how many members the PCP has, or is that a secret?

[Answer] It is not a secret. Comrade del Prado said that the PCP has 10,000 members. One of the problems we are going to discuss is precisely the fact that not all the members are organized within the party's structure. We have many unorganized militants and our interest is to overcome that situation.

[Question] Do you remember how many votes the PCP had in the May 1980 general elections?

[Answer] Few. Votes were few.

[Question] Isn't it absurd that the PCP should portray itself as "the vanguard of the proletariat" if it only has 10,000 members and it obtained poor electoral results?

[Answer] No, because the word vanguard does not refer to quantities. Vanguard is like the joint staff of an army and a 10,000-strong joint staff can lead millions behind it. This is the strength of socialism.

[Question] In the interview with the OIGA editor you also said that the PC is a reformist party, that essentially it takes a reformist position.

[Answer] What I said is that the activities of the masses in our country have been distorted on several occasions and that this has led to distortions of the party's activities. One of our mistakes was that under Velasco's leadership we trusted too much in the action of the trade unions and we hid the party's activity too much. At other times we rather did the contrary, we let the party act openly and we acted with a certain type of liberalism. All the party leaders were made known, all the premises were open to the public and the Central Committee's roll was published.... That is a liberal position and as any liberal position it is basically reformist. The political events show that the party has to be much more cautious much more concerned at defending its own structure, above all because difficult times are approaching not only for our country but for our continent as well.

[Question] Then you share the opinion that the PC must become an underground or a semiunderground party?

[Answer] No, it is simply a matter of the party being able to master the different forms of struggle and to protect its organic structure, for naturally at a given time the PC may have to become an underground party and it is difficult to manage this from day to the other. Usually when there is a coup a legal party does not become an underground party but it becomes disorganized. The important thing is to make sure that the PC is able to operate even under the worst conditions. We want the PC to continue existing in our country whatever the political situation.

[Question] Since you have touched on the subject, do you believe in the danger of an interruption of the constitutional regime in a short time?

[Answer] Anything may happen in this country, even a coup. Reagan's imperialist policy is aimed at preventing the development of Marxist ideas and it seems perfectly feasible to us that the country may be marching along the path leading to the establishment of a fascist dictatorship. However, there are large sectors that fight in support of the democratic liberties; within the government itself there are factions that do not accept the forms of imperialist domination to their full extent. Today's APRA is not the same as it was before and on the whole there is a strong anticoup and antimilitarist feeling, above all as a result of Morales Bermudez' bad administration. Moreover, there is a labor movement which has more political awareness and it will not be easy for imperialism or for the domestic reactionary groups to stage a coup, although we do not discard this possibility. If a fascist coup were to take place in the country our party would resolutely fight against it.

[Question] And, were we to continue with the hypothesis, that the presumed coup was of a "progressive" nature, would the PC adopt a different stance, would it support such a coup?

[Answer] Well, that is speculation. We do not know of progressive officers within the military establishment. The situation we are undergoing now is not like the one in 1968; there is no acute political crisis such as would lead to the appearance of nationalist sectors in the armed forces. There are, however, some signs of such a patriotic position in the armed forces: We are told that the armed forces are against public enterprises going into private hands and against the handing over of the petroleum to the imperialist monopolies. But none of this has been openly stated and any speculation on the possibilities of a revolutionary action by progressive military groups is nothing but speculation.

[Question] You say that the APRA of today is not the same as it was before. How was the APRA before and how is it now?

[Answer] The APRA is a reactionary party, a rightist party; historically this is the APRA. But lately there have been some positive signs, a change of attitudes.

[Question] What would make possible the formation of a front between the APRA and the left...?

[Answer] I do not think it is possible to speak of a front, but unity of action in specific and transigent situations might be possible.

[Question] Which are in your opinion the PC's main successes and mistakes during its existence in Peru?

[Answer] From a historical point of view, there have been two great successes: The first of them was when in the 30's the party placed itself right at the head of the struggle waged by the masses immediately following Mariategui's death; the second success was the attitude it took in the face of Velasco's revolutionary process.

[Question] And the mistakes?

[Answer] They were precisely the other side of the coin in both events. In the 30's the party overestimated its strength and the state of mind of the masses and it had illusions that the revolution was around the corner and that it was only a question of struggling to come into power. That lead to a defeat and entailed the death of many workers and PC leaders. During Velasco's process we also made mistakes because we were not able to set the limits between our ideas and the process' ideas, so that we were not consistent in defending the ideological and political interests of the working class. We made concessions and we deceived ourselves regarding the revolutionary potential of Velasco's administration and we did not struggle to win the hegemony among the working class in the process.

[Question] Then, did the PC make a mistake in supporting Velasco?

[Answer] No, supporting Velasco was not a mistake, it was a very wise move. What I am saying is that we made mistakes while giving support to Velasco. We did not grasp the importance of the government's heterogeneous composition, the weight of the rightist forces within the government. We did not grasp the government's class limitations, we did not understand that no matter how revolutionary Velasco was, he could not go beyond a given pattern set by the class limitations of the armed forces. We made mistakes, but this does not mean that we took the wrong line in the face of the revolutionary process. If a situation similar to Velasco's should by one reason or another arise in the country tomorrow we would act along the same general line but try to correct the mistakes we have mentioned.

[Question] Changing the subject, which is your position regarding terrorism.

[Answer] We are against it, radically against anything that means terrorism. We make no concessions and we do not start from the premise that a group is entitled to or may justify terrorist acts simply because it is a leftist group or calls itself leftist. Terrorism is incompatible with Marxism-Leninism.

[Question] Then here lies the difference between the PC and other local leftist groups which are quite ambiguous regarding their position on terrorism?

[Answer] Yes, naturally. Action and struggle of the masses, not isolated actions, is the PC line here and in any other country on earth.

[Question] But terrorism is an international phenomenon. There are reports from various sources that the USSR, North Korea, the GDR and other countries finance, train, support and arm terrorist groups around the world.

[Answer] This is a slander, it has nothing to do with reality. Terrorist actions are carried out by the right: the Red Brigades, according to recent investigations, are a new-fascist group. The Japanese Red Army is a fascist group. The Spanish terrorist groups are rightist groups linked to military sectors who support a coup to stop the Spanish democratic process.

[Question] Why is it that every time a terrorist is captured or killed in Asia, Europe and even in Latin America Soviet-made weapons are found?

[Answer] What case?

[Question] In practically all cases. For example the weapon used to murder Aldo Moro was Soviet-made.

[Answer] Regarding the Aldo Moro case I cannot answer in concrete terms. I do not know the report but even not knowing it I would say that it must not be true. It is all mere speculation which has nothing to do with reality. The Soviet Union and the socialist countries have a very clear policy: the policy of lessening of tension, the policy of defending peace...

[Question] Would Afghanistan be a good example of the USSR's peaceful intentions?

[Answer] There was a counterrevolutionary action in Afghanistan and it is clear that neither the Soviet Union nor any socialist country is willing to permit maneuvers against the interests of the people.

[Question] Despite the wishes of the people? Is it also slander that the USSR is using chemical weapons to massacre the Afghan people? What can you say about the resistance movements against Soviet soldiers and the Afghan Army directed by Soviet advisors?

[Answer] What is taking place in Afghanistan is a permanent aggression of counterrevolutionary groups.

[Question] As counterrevolutionary as the 10 million Polish workers...?

[Answer] We never said that nonsense. What we are saying is that Solidarity does not represent 10 million workers and that those 10 million workers do not have a uniform opinion. Solidarity does not represent the interests of the working class even if it has a million or 10 million members. It should be understood that the only way to historically protect union rights in Poland is to protect the socialist society.

[Question] Do you approve the executions, the mass arrests, the prohibition of the right to strike? Or are they all an "invention of the imperialist press?"

[Answer] First of all there have been no executions in Poland. Give me the name of just one person executed in Poland.

[Question] Obviously I have no names. But there are many reports in this regard, such as the case of workers who took refuge in a mine which was then flooded. Those who did not drown were shot just as the soldiers who refused to take part in the killings were also shot...

[Answer] That information was probably reported by "a traveler from Warsaw" as those news reports always say.

[Question] Is the pope also misinformed when he publicly criticizes and condemns human rights violations in Poland?

[Answer] In reality nine people have been killed and about 400 have been injured since the state of emergency was enforced; this is the official government report. Nine dead in a country in a state of emergency is regrettable...but, come on now, there are nine dead in a traffic accident here.

[Question] Mr Espinoza, a traffic accident is one thing and an execution another...

[Answer] These are not executions, it is not a matter of someone being shot. It is a matter of a sudden confrontation between the militia and workers and nine people being killed.

[Question] Is it not a paradox that a state which says it represents the workers had to use the army to repress those whom it says it represents?

[Answer] Socialism is neither an idyllic phenomenon, no, nor is it a magic legend.

[Question] Then doesn't it matter if socialism is built on piles of corpses?

[Answer] That is just a phrase.

[Question] What Stalin did was not just a phrase, or will you tell me that Krushchev did not denounce what he did?

[Answer] Lenin also had to execute some members of the revolutionary army because they exhibited deviations that were dangerous for the revolution. This is why Mariategui used to say: That he assumed socialism, including its negative and positive aspects, including all violence and atrocities. In fact, in order to defend the socialist society at some moments repressive measures have to be adopted, measures which are unavoidable as long as the class struggle exists on the world scene.

[Question] To achieve an objective, the means do not matter...?

[Answer] No, Machiavelli was not a Marxist-Leninist...

[Question] It seems that the Marxists-Leninists are truly Machiavellian.

[Answer] No. Machiavelli was an exponent of the Florentine society. What I say is that at a given juncture the revolutionary power must adopt measures for its legitimate defense.

[Question] What would you say if the Peruvian Government dissolves the CGTP [Peruvian Workers General Confederation] tomorrow, brings out tanks on the streest, bans strikes, and arrests labor leaders? Would the PCP approve of this also?

[Answer] What you are saying was already done by the government and you rather ought to ask what OIGA's attitude was when the government did just that in July 1977.

[Question] You refer to 1977, but I asked you what would the PCP's attitude be if the current government did that. We are not talking about OIGA but about you and your party. Our director Francisco Igartua was in Mexico, deported since 1974.

[Answer] The thing is that this is a class problem. An absolute truth does not exist. There is a truth of the exploiters and a truth of the exploited.

[Question] What is good for Poland is bad for Peru...?

[Answer] Each one defends his own interests. The difference is that while the Belaunde government defends the interests of imperialism, the Polish Government defends...

[Question]...the interests of Soviet imperialism?

[Answer] No. The interests of the Polish working class. Where did you get that about Soviet imperialism?

[Question] Isn't Poland within the USSR sphere of influence? Isn't the "Polish virus" dangerous for the USSR?

[Answer] Speaking of the Soviet sphere of influence is Reagan's talk. Poland is a socialist state...

[Question] Aligned with the Soviet Union...

[Answer] Nobody is aligned with the Soviet Union. Why do you obsessively keep repeating phrases found in CIA documents?

[Question] And why do you obsessively keep repeating, just as members of communist parties in other parts of the world, all the Soviet arguments?

[Answer] Poland is a socialist, independent and sovereign state. If its government adopts measures to defend socialism, what can we do but defend those measures?

[Question] To put an end to the Poland topic: other Peruvian leftist parties adopted a position different from that of the PCP and criticized what happened in Poland. Hasn't the Polish case made more difficult the unity of the left?

[Answer] Frankly we thought the reactions would be stronger, but they are not. The leftist parties have reacted with moderation, except the Trotskiyite comrades who joined the reactionary right in a Solidarity march. What happened in Poland is something circumstantial; and 10 years from now nobody will remember what took place in Poland at what time of what day.

[Question] Let's talk about El Salvador in closing. What is your impression of what is happening in that country?

[Answer] In El Salvador, we have the genocidal government junta supported and armed by the United States on one side and the fighting people on the other. The U.S. intervention in El Salvador must be stopped.

[Question] What do you think of the version saying that the Salvadoran people is in a crossfire between the army and the guerrillas, and that both are committing atrocities against the people they profess to defend?

[Answer] Please! The people are in arms and the people back the guerrillas, the people are part of the guerrillas.

[Question] Don't you believe that the United States and the Soviet Union are in a tug of war in El Salvador?

[Answer] No. The Soviet Union does not interfere in El Salvador at all.

[Question] Where to do the guerrillas get arms from?

[Answer] Taking them away from the army, shedding blood.

[Question] Yasir 'Arafat, leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) -- which is supported and supplied with arms by the USSR -- recently stated that there are Palestinians fighting in El Salvador. Doesn't this represent an indirect form of intervention such as the case of Russia's intervention in Angola and other countries through the Cubans? Hasn't the Salvadoran conflict become an international issue?

[Answer] I thought I was talking with a journalist of OIGA magazine and not to a U.S. journalist who always resorts to Reagan's arguments...

[Question] You have not answered my question.

[Answer] The conflict in El Salvador has not become an international issue, the problem there is that there is U.S. intervention. It is quite a different issue that the Palestinians should support the Salvadoran people's liberation, as many other peoples in the world also support them and oppose the junta which is supplied with arms by the United States. But this is not a case of intervention nor the internationalization of the conflict, as it would not be if a group of Peruvians travel to El Salvador to support the just cause of the Salvadoran people.

PRESIDENT BELAUNDE APPLAUDS REAGAN INITIATIVE

PY061931 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] In a historical ceremony held at government palace, President Belaunde Terry announced that our country very soon will become an international center for agricultural research and support for developing nations.

The ceremony took place at Tupac Amaru Hall simultaneously with the ceremony held in Washington where President Ronald Reagan announced that a high level agricultural technical delegation will be sent to our country. President Belaunde stated:

[Begin Belaunde recording] Peru is participating in this project, or rather, in this initiative, as reported by the U.S. President. We must take into account that in the present world, the actions carried out in our hemisphere, especially in the United States, have achieved notable development and highly-yield production. We must also recognize that all this has been achieved at the cost of an enormous and alarming waste of mechanical energy and fuel, while in the Third World, the effort involves, within precarious production conditions, an embarrassing waste of human energy.

We feel, therefore, that perhaps the solution may be an intermediate point, and that by exchanging ideas between those of the north, who possess well-known technological and scientific development, and we of the south, who have an old agrarian vocation, an old affection for the agrarian justice achieved in ancient Peru, we will be able to achieve, jointly, a path toward better supply of food products to the world, a path which will lead the way to resolving the serious food problem troubling the whole world. [end recording]

LOPEZ PORTILLO TO BE DECORATED IN MANAGUA

FL081704 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1630 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] Mexico City, 8 Feb (NOTIMEX) -- It was unofficially learned today from an item in the Mexican daily EL DIA that President Jose Lopez Portillo will receive the Gen Augusto Cesar Sandino order on 21 February in Managua, Nicaragua. The Government of National Reconstruction will decorate the Mexican president at a ceremony marking the 48th anniversary of the assassination of "the general of free men." The ceremony will take place at the Ruben Dario People's Theater. Around 1,500 guests will attend. According to EL DIA, leaders of the Socialist International who belong to the Conference of Latin American Political Parties (COPPPAL) and a large number of leaders of the progressive and democratic forces of Latin America might attend. According to latest reports, the official announcement of the president's trip will be made this afternoon.

SPAIN'S PEREZ LLORCA ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

FL151943 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2250 GMT 14 Feb 82

[Text] Mexico City, 14 Feb (NOTIMEX) -- Spain's Foreign Minister Jose Pedro Perez Llorca was met at Mexico City's International Airport by Secretary of Foreign Relations Jorge Castaneda upon his arrival from Madrid. Perez Llorca will pay an official 5-day visit during which he will meet with President Jose Lopez Portillo and participate in the third meeting of the Mexico-Spain intergovernmental joint committee. The diplomat will hold talks with his counterpart Jorge Castaneda and with the secretaries of labor and social welfare and public education, Sergio Garcia Ramirez and Fernando Solana Morales, respectively. He will also meet with the Spanish ambassadors to Central America and will visit the National Museum of Anthropology and History and the pyramids of Teotihuacan.

Arrival Comments

PA160007 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2351 GMT 14 Feb 82

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 14 Feb (EFE) -- The Spanish minister of foreign affairs, Jose Pedro Perez Llorca, declared here today that one of the objectives of his official visit is to compare the viewpoint of Mexico with the reality of some Central American countries, especially El Salvador. On his arrival in this capital, where he was greeted by Mexican Foreign Relations Secretary Jorge Castaneda, Perez Llorca said Spain views the dialectic of extremist positions in Central America with much concern.

The Spanish minister, who arrived in Mexico for a 2-day official visit, following a visit to Panama, noted that his country expects the radicalized dialectic to be modified in order to reach a situation of dialogue and moderation that should lead to a dialectic of internal reform and evolution in El Salvador. In this context, the minister will meet in Mexico on 17 February with the Spanish ambassadors in Cuba, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Panama, Costa Rica, Honduras, Haiti, Dominican Republic, Mexico and Jamaica.

In reference to his official visit to Mexico, Jose Pedro Perez Llorca said that he will discuss topics of programs already drafted when the Spanish Prime Minister, Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo, visited this country on July 1978. He said any dialogue with Mexico is of utmost interest due to the situation of the two countries. Dialogue with all Latin American countries is of interest to Spain, he added.

Asked about his country's entry to NATO and the European Economic Community, the Spanish minister noted that both decisions are the result of an overall and coherent policy.

SPANISH FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES ON VISIT

PA131530 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 13 Feb 82 p 16

[Text] Spanish Foreign Minister Jose Pedro Perez Llorca, his wife and a party comprised of five Spanish Foreign Ministry officials, arrived in our country early yesterday morning. Foreign Minister Perez Llorca was received at Brig Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera Airport by Panamanian Foreign Minister Dr Jorge E. Illueca and his wife, Spanish Ambassador to Panama Antonio Serrano, and State Protocol and Ceremonial Director Luis Arrieta A.

During his 2-day stay in our country, the Spanish minister will hold several working meetings with Minister Illueca and other Foreign Ministry officials along with the technical delegation. Minister Perez Llorca will meet today with his excellency President Dr Aristides Royo.

Joint Communique

PA141510 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1344 GMT 14 Feb 82

[Excerpt] Panama City, 14 Feb (ACAN-EFE) -- The joint communique issued by the Spanish and Panamanian foreign ministers at the close of the 2-day official visit by the Spanish official says that world peace will be strengthened by "the establishment of a new international economic order." The visit will end today at noon when the Spanish minister leaves for Mexico.

Spanish Foreign Minister Jose Pedro Perez Llorca and Panamanian Foreign Minister Jorge Illueca suggest in the communique that the new economic order will be the object of "prompt and energetic global negotiations within the UN system." The two ministers feel that the happy coincidence that both nations holds posts in the UN Security Council will allow them to take concerted action in the search for peaceful settlements to the serious contemporary problems raised at the council.

They expressed concern over the deterioration of the world situation, involving such dangerous manifestations as the intervention of Third Countries in the internal affairs of others, the continuing violations of human rights and the arms race. The Panamanian foreign minister praised the work done by the Spanish Government, host of the Madrid Conference on European Security and Cooperation, which has come close to failure in the last few days because of the situation in Poland.

The Spanish foreign minister voiced hopes that Spain's admission into the EEC will help make relations between Latin America and the EEC more just and equitable. The two ministers stressed their faith in the values of the Ibero-American community of nations and the advisability that it be established with appropriate structure and instruments to make if fully effective. In this regard, they decided to join efforts to promote consultation, understanding and cooperation among member nations.

While reviewing Latin America's problems, they paid special attention to the serious political and economic problems plaguing Central America. They said a peaceful solution to these problems can be found -- within freedom and justice -- through constructive dialogue, democratic pluralism, full participation of the peoples involved, protection of national interests, nonintervention by third parties and regional cooperation.

The Panamanian foreign minister reiterated Panama's solidarity in regard to Spain's demand for sovereignty over Gibraltar. He said Panama advocates restoration of Spain's territorial integrity and the decolonization of the rock in line with UN resolutions.

The Spanish foreign minister reiterated Spain's adherence to the system of permanent neutrality of the Panama Canal. He was briefed by the Panamanian foreign minister on the implementation of the Panama Canal treaties.

EL SALVADOR

TROOPS LEAVE FOR MILITARY TRAINING IN U.S.

PA152331 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 14 Feb 82 p 3, 10

[Excerpt] A jumbo 748 TA Metro International 450 [as published] landed yesterday at the El Salvador international airport to take 450 Salvadoran soldiers to the United States to receive intensive antiguerrilla training. Another 850 soldiers left on Thursday and were taken to U.S. airports. We have learned that in the next few days, similar groups will also leave.

At the El Salvador international airport the men were seen off by comrades, relatives and friends. Hundreds of persons crowded the balconies of the airport building to see, for the first time in their lives, the landing and take off of a jumbo jet and to say farewell to the soldiers who flew to the United States.

After several weeks of training in the United States, the Salvadoran soldiers will return to the country and join the technical warfare against international subversion which is attacking our country. The more intensive training of Salvadoran soldiers meets the need to reply to subversion to the extent of their penetration in our country, supported by Russia, Cuba and Nicaragua, military sources consulted on the matter said.

We were told that training of Salvadoran troops in the United States is a legal action according to the stipulations of reciprocal international agreements. Prior to this recent departure of troops for training in the United States, other groups have left and should return in the near future.

DEFENSE MINISTER NOTES ENTRANCE OF MERCENARIES

PA121350 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 11 Feb 82 pp 3, 54

[Text] Defense Minister Gen Jose Guillermo Garcia reported that many mercenaries have been entering the country through border areas rather than by way of the beaches. He said that many of those mercenaires from various countries have been entering the country as "tourists" while others have infiltrated clandestinely.

He said that foreigners have come to El Salvador to cooperate with the subversive organizations, turning their activities into an international conflict because of the aid that the Soviet Union provides to the extremists through Cuba and Nicaragua.

He emphatically denied that the leftwing groups control 1/3 of the national territory and he said that reports abroad which claim that the extremist occupy an extensive area are the result of another war that subversion is waging in El Salvador and the rest of the world by giving false reports to confuse the international public. It is not true that they have any zone under their control, Garcia added. What occurs, he said, is that the subversives stage terrorist actions against the people in order to gain notoriety. These actions unquestionably alarm those abroad who believe their lies.

Another military source consulted in this regard admitted that the army had detected in several areas of the country -- particularly in towns far from the capital bordering Honduras, Guatemala and the Gulf of Fonseca -- an unspecified number of foreign mercenaries who are possibly planning large-scale actions with the cooperation of those who could be considered traitors to the fatherland and who lead the clandestine groups.

These mercenaries, the source added, come to fight for money that they are promised. Not satisfied with what they are given, they commit hold-ups and all types of outrages to increase their profits, without caring at all that the victims are defenseless people who are left without money to buy food and other essential articles.

OFFICIAL SPOKESMEN CRITICIZE U.S. SENATORS' VISIT

PA152146 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 15 Feb 82 pp 3,39

[Text] The inactivity of terrorist groups during the past 3 days is due to the presence of U.S. senators, observers and government spokesmen who observed the situation said yesterday. They said that since the arrival of Senators Clairborne Pell and Patrick J. Leahy to our country, no bomb explosions have occurred nor have there been terrorist attacks or other vandalism which the extremist groups usually commit daily.

They called attention to the situation and said that while the senators sought evidence of what they called massacres, the terrorists were idle, undoubtedly obeying orders from Cuba and Nicaragua, in order not to appear the promoters of violence.

The senators only stayed in our country for 2 days. During that time they saw only a refugee camp in Santa Tecla and met with church representatives and Defense Minister Gen Jose Guillermo Garcia. The minister informed the senators that he was not going to tolerate their insolence in coming to El Salvador and trying to order what must be done in favor of the cause the senators represent rather than the cause of the Salvadoran people.

Today at noon, the defense minister may hold a news conference to explain the presence of the U.S. senators, who have not come as true representatives of the U.S. Government but as defenders of that which cannot be defended and to confuse North American public opinion on their return to Washington D.C.

We were told yesterday that the senators tilted the balance in favor of the extreme left and tried to condemn the Salvadoran Government's conduct in its struggle against the vandalism of the terrorist groups for whom there is no condemnation by the senators for the daily violation of human rights, such as the murder of peasants, attacks on defenseless populations, daily destruction of places of work and others.

We were finally told that the attitude of the terrorists and their inactivity during the visit of the U.S. senators is one of their critical actions and that the U.S. senators understand it but pretend to be naive, ignorant or uninformed.

The U.S. senators left El Salvador yesterday for Managua, Nicaragua, where they will meet with government and private sector representatives, but we know they will not visit the prisons where, we have learned, there are thousands of political prisoners.

VENCEREMOS CONFIRMED AS OFFICIAL FMLN RADIO

PA131630 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] The plenum of the FMLN's Unified Revolutionary Directorate, DRU, has confirmed Radio Venceremos as the only official FMLN voice. According to Commander Ferman Cienfuegos, member of both the general command and the DRU, the FMLN has no press agency speaking on behalf of our leaders.

Finally, Commander Cienfuegos announced that all social communications media in El Salvador and the rest of the world have been advised that the FMLN's official voice will come from the Press Secretariat, supported by Radio Venceremos.

FRG PAPER INTERVIEWS JUNTA LEADER DUARTE

DW121210 Hamburg DIE ZEIT in German 12 Feb 82 p 2

[Andreas Kohlschuetter interview with Jose Napoleon Duarte, president of El Salvador: place not given]

[Text] ZEIT: Isn't it a desperate task to be president of your country at this time?

Duarte: Desperate task is a simplification. I feel very much alone and isolated. Some people call me an imperialist, others a communist, although by idealism was well as pragmatism I am a man of the center.

ZEIT: Why did you come back to El Salvador after 8 years of exile in Venezuela? Why did you allow yourself to be elected titular president of a state afflicted by civil war and ruled by tough military men?

Duarte: To stay in exile would have been against my conscience. The people needed me. The task is not very pleasant, not very gratifying. But if I weren't here, there would have been 200,000 dead people instead of 20,000 vicitms of violence since January 1980. I am offering a nonviolent option. As a result of the social reforms undertaken under my leadership, violence in the regions where land reforms have been implemented is insignificant. Political murder and killing are based on the lack of social change for which the people have been praying for 50 years. My reforms have preventive and healing effects. I am the incarnation of the people's hopes for a road without violence.

ZEIT: Haan't the land reform come to a precarious standstill?

Duarte: This reform is not a fact or an event but a long process. For 1981 the conclusion of the first stage was envisaged, the distribution of all estates of over 350 hectares. More than 300 landowners, roughly 220,000 hectares of excellent land, or 11 percent of the arable land were expropriated. The first few -- although provisional -- legal titles have been distributed, because we don't collectivize but make the former agricultural workers and tenants owners.

ZEIT: How about the second stage which is the real centerpiece of the land reform and affects the coffee planting and finance oligarchy?

Duarte: We will need 6 to 8 years to distribute the 2,000 plantations and estates of over 70 hectares. We won't be able to do this in a shorter time. We must take into account our economic requirements as well as technical and financial capacities and all sorts of obstacles.

ZEIT: Don't you consider it a personal shame that you have not been able to date to stop or at least check the bloodbath of political murders?

Duarte: I didn't produce violence or the crisis which is its basis. On the contrary. As early as in 1972, I warned about the catastrophe which would emerge, unless social reforms were implemented. But those who were in power didn't listen to me. When I returned from exile, El Salvador was full of hatred. All moral values and social discipline were gone. Anarchy, excessive individualism and the laws of the jungle were prevailing. This violence is of an economic and structural nature, combining revolutionary class struggle and a reactionary struggle for power -- much dynamite. Above all, this violence is also of a cultural nature. Since our intellectual forces have become so weak, the evil spirit of violence that is hidden in our soul can rage about unrestrained.

ZEIT: What can be done against it?

Duarte: I joined the junta in March 1980 to find a solution. Meanwhile, I have realized that 50 year-old structures must be changed to this end. This is possible a step at a time only, through evolution. The cultural violence has caught up all people, leftists, rightists and also the armed forces. In a captured document, even a guerrilla commandant says self-critically and sadly that he has lost control of his fighters who behave like gangsters, killers and thieves -- as repressively as the hateful and devilish National Guard of the government.

ZEIT: The security forces and the paramilitary organizations are responsible for most of the atrocities. Why don't you intervene?

Duarte: We take action against the wrongdoers and purge the armed forces. In 1981, over 500 members of one of the services were punished because of transgression of competences, misuse of power and excesses of violence. An additional 500 men were placed into temporary retirement. We are in a state of war and therefore cannot publicize such things without weakening the troops' morale. However, murders, robberies and terror by government soldiers are as bad as the acts of subversion by the revolutionaries and must be combatted.

ZEIT: Then why don't you bring the four national guardsmen to trial who are suspected of having killed the four U.S. nuns?

Duarte: There was no evidence and there were no eyewitnesses. The fear haunting our country creates silence and prevents normal jurisdiction. Ever since I have been a member of the junta there have been thousands and tens of thousands of victims of terror, but not one trial against a terrorist.

ZEIT: In northern and eastern El Salvador the guerrilla forces have paralyzed the supply of power and the capital has been cut off from the provinces because strategic bridges were blown up. Nonetheless, it seems the revolutionary units are too weak to decide the civil war in their favor. Doesn't the same hold true for the army, too?

Duarte: The thesis of a draw or stalemate between the government troops and the guerrillas is wrong. The balance of forces has essentially changed in our favor. The army is stronger than it was one year ago and the insurgents have lost strength following the failure of their "final offensive" in January 1982.

ZEIT: Can the conflict be solved by military means?

Duarte: I am not sure. We would have to increase our armed forces from roughly 20,000 to 40,000 or 50,000 men. We just don't have them. Or we would have to ask for troops from Guatemala, Honduras or elsewhere to help us. But we don't want to do that. The basic problem is not the leftist guerrillas but the economic and social structures. What matters is the progress of the reforms and the elections.

ZEIT: Don't you expect too much of the election of a constitutional assembly and a president in the elections slated for March 1982? Can one speak at all of free elections in the current atmosphere of fear and terror?

Duarte: Elections are certainly not a general cure. But they are a prerequisite for extending the confidence basis between the people and the government. Naturally, conditions must be improved in general, and martial law and the state of emergency must be lifted.

ZEIT: Elections will contribute to a solution of the conflict only if the revolutionary left will also participate. In them can that be done, can the leftists discard their arms as long as their political leaders, such as Guillermo Ungo top the army list of people to be eliminated, of "criminals with regard to the people" and of "traitors of the fatherland."

Duarte: If Ungo will need protection, he will get it," he can take part in the elections if his "Democratic-Revolutionary Front" will abandon the use of arms and inscribe as a party with at least 3,000 members. But Ungo has no backing any more in the country. He has left the democratic way and he has been degraded to become an instrument of communism. He misuses his former international social-democratic relations and he has lost his credibility everywhere.

ZEIT: Why don't you negotiate with the rebels as has been suggested by Mexico and France in a common statement?

Duarte: Negotiate on what? On our government and our army? That is unacceptable. No functioning army of the world would admit negotiations on its existence. Equally unacceptable would be an agreement with the minorities of the revolutionary left and the reactionary oligarchy on their entering the government. That can be decided only by the people in free elections.

ZEIT: Negotiations on an armistice?

Duarte: The guerrillas just play for time because they are keeping their arms. Their offers are ticking time bombs. If they were really interested in negotiations, they ought to lay down their rifles and recognize democracy and free elections.

ZEIT: Without negotiations the civil war murders will go on. Don't you burden yourself with grave responsibility by your strict rejection?

Duarte: The rebels do not want to give up anything, they want to take charge of everything. They just want to negotiate on their taking over and most of all they want to destroy the army.

ZEIT: The Reagan administration has declared the Salvador conflict to be a "typical case" of communist and particularly Soviet aggression and expansion in the Third World. Do you agree with this approach?

Duarte: The root of the evil in El Salvador does not lie in the Soviet Union or Cuba, but in the social injustice in this country. It lies in the misery of the people living at the brink of society who are frustrated and radical. This is the source of recruitment of the revolutionaries and guerrillas we are waging war against. But this has happened due to the activity of outer forces, arms and training assistance given by the Soviet Union, Cuba, Nicaragua, Vietnam, Libya and the PLO. The Russians and their communist allies are also guilty with regard to our misery, for otherwise we would be able to fight social shortcomings through normal and not warlike channels.

ZEIT: Do you consider the U.S. military aid in the form of arms, ammunition and advisers as sufficient?

Duarte: The military support is most welcome. We need it and we need more. Economic aid, however, has absolute priority. If U.S. military aid in 1981 amounted to 35 million, economic aid (126.5 in 1981) should amount to 560 million. In this way the right proportions would be preserved. The basic misery is the social and economic structure of our country. For this reason we must strive for a political and not a military solution of the conflict.

FMLN COMMANDER REPORTS ON ACTION IN SAN SALVADOR

PA151658 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Summary] The forces of the FMLN continue hitting enemy positions on the outskirts of San Salvador. In the past 6 days, our forces have entered (Tenaquetepeque), San Ramon and San Antonio Abad. Now we will establish contact with Commander (Javier Quintanilla), on Guazapa hill.

[Begin relay] [Question] We want to ask you the objective of our forces' incursion into (Tenaquetepeque), on the outskirts on San Jose.

[Answer] "One of the objectives was to reduce the enemy as much as possible. There were also political objectives. Another goal was to motivate the masses, to awaken a combative spirit and to advance with incursions toward San Salvador, one of the objectives. Fighting in (Tenaquetepeque) went more or less as we planned. Our forces are beginning to have a high level of discipline, and although they had never faced armored vehicles or tanks, they were very aggressive and there was no sign of the fear we had noticed at the beginning of the war.

[Question] "Commander, the companeros of the FMLN who carried out incursions in Usulutan, San Vicente and San Miguel have told us about a drop in the morale of the enemy, in the lack of combativeness of the troops of the dictatorship." "Can you tell us about your observations regarding the enemy's morale in (Tenaqueteque)?"

[Answer] "The enemy's morale is pretty low." During our attack some of the enemy fled in disarray, carrying their rifles.

[Question] Can you tell us about the attitude of the people of (Tenaquetepeque)?

[Answer] "The people have made a 180-degree turnaround. Right now, their position is different. They have seen the development and the capability of our FMLN fighters. Their morale is very high. I can tell you that part of the population joined our ranks. During the fighting they cooperated with us, giving water to our fighters." I advise the people of El Salvador to respond to the calls of Radio Veneceremos and to get actively prepared for the final battles. [end relay]

FMLN DENIES GOVERNMENT OFFENSIVE IN MORAZAN

PA151838 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] Radio Venceremos once again denies statements made to the international news media by the dictatorship that the army is carrying out an offensive in Morazan. We affirm that the dictatorship intended to carry out an offensive in Morazan but stopped at stage of concentrating its forces, because of its lack of capability on the eastern front, and the troops are now in Jucuaran. If any offensive is taking place in Morazan, it is being carried out by our armed people.

FMLN'S VILLALOBOS CLAIMS COUNTRY SPLIT IN TWO

PA152004 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] Our forces will obtain important victories in the next few hours, forcing the enemy to go on the defensive, Commander Joaquin Villalobos has told Radio Venceremos. He noted the failure of the enemy's latest attempts to recover the military initiative it lost last year when its attack on positions in Morazan Department failed.

He added that the guerrilla forces have begun to undertake attacks with more speed than those of the enemy, which has been bogged down.

Villalobos added that as a result of actions with a high level of coordination, our forces maintain positions inside the city of San Vicente, blocking the Pan-American Highway. In this way, the enemy has been hit in one of its strongest positions in that zone.

He also reported that yesterday morning, in a simultaneous action, the enemy was attacked in Perquin, Cerro el Trigre and Santa Rosa de Lima in Morazan Department. As a result of the actions on Sunday with attacks in the Lempa River region, we have divided the country in two parts, blocking the Pan-American Highway. In the next few hours we will be hitting the enemy everywhere in the country, achieving important victories in our struggle, Joaquin Villalobos, guerrilla commander of the FMLN, added.

REBEL STATION RESPONDS TO DUARTE ANNOUNCEMENT

PA121628 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] Yesterday, shameless and cynical Napoleon Duarte appeared on television making big noises about the trial of six national guardsmen charged with the murder of four U.S. missionaries. In view of that statement, which provokes our people's indignation, we ask: Who murdered the U.S. missionaries on 2 December 1980? Our people already knew the answer: It was the repressive forces. There is no one in this country who is capable of committing the crimes that the repressive forces daily commit against our people.

Why are Duarte, the junta and the Yankees making such a big noise about this crime? The answer is easy. They want to silence the clamor of our people and the people of the world demanding punishment for those guilty of the crimes against more than 30,000 fellow countrymen who have been victims of the repressive forces in the past 2 years. Our people already knew who murdered the U.S. missionaries. The junta and Yankee imperialism also knew who murdered them. In the face of the demands of the Salvadoran people and the U.S. people, the murderers have had to be unmasked. However, our people ask: Why is the junta investigating the murder of the four U.S. missionaries and why hasn't it investigated the assassination of Monsignor Romero? Why hasn't it investigated the assassination of Enrique Alvarez Cordova, that of Juan Chacon or those of the 30,000 Salvadorans killed by the repressive forces in the past 2 years? The answer is simply: Because this ridiculous investigation was ordered by the Yankee government. Duarte went to Washington in October 1981 to give explanations. He took criminal Eugenio Vides Casanova, National Guard director, who did everything possible to appear a little angel.

A few days before the U.S. Congress discussed the increase of economic and military aid to the genocidal junta, Ernesto Rivas Gallont, Salvadoran ambassador to Washington, gave advance information about the condemnation of the criminal national guardsmen.

On 10 February, Duarte has come out making a big fuss, saying that everything is clear and that those guilty will be punished. He is making all possible noise so that our people will be satisfied with this alleged victory of democracy in our country. Enough comedy! Our people have always known who assassinated the missionaries and our people; the repressive forces and their genocidal chiefs. Who killed Monsignor Romero? Who killed the leaders of the Revolutionary Democratic Front? Who killed Felix Antonio Ulloa? Who ordered the massacre of 30,000 Salvadorans in the past 2 years? The answer is perfectly clear: the military-Christian Democratic junta and Yankee imperialism, because they are responsible for the genocide of our people.

GUATEMALA

REBELS BROADCAST MESSAGE ON RADIO NUEVO MUNDO

PA131750 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 1230 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Text] Subversive elements broadcast last night an antigovernment message over Radio Nuevo Mundo. However, the transmission was made from the plant where the main equipment is located in Zone 16 and not from the station's downtown studio. Police arrived immediately at the station's studios on 6th Avenue, Zone 1, and established that the subversive transmission did not originate there. Everything then led to the presumption that the guerrillas had seized the transmitter plant at (El Pulpe), (San Rosita), Zone 16.

According to the reports last night by studio and transmitter plant technicians, and later confirmed by the authorities, the subversives broadcast at approximately 1830 two messages over Radio Nuevo Mundo using a powerful transmitter. However, no abnormal events occurred either at the Nuevo Mundo transmitter plant at (Santa Rosita) or at the radio station's booth on 6th Avenue, Zone 1, in Guatemala City. This was because the subversives used a high-frequency transmitter from an unspecified location.

According to reports received, the authors of this incident were able to partially interfere locally with the transmission of Radio Nuevo Mundo and Radio Sensacion so that their message was heard in the capital area. This had not been fully established last night because there was no way to immediately establish if the subversive message had been heard nationally, which is the area covered by the frequency that was subjected to subversive interference.

NICARAGUA

JUNTA MEMBER RAMIREZ TALKS TO U.S. DELEGATION

PA110440 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] A U.S. delegation today met with Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, with whom they exchanged views regarding matters related to the Sandinist people's revolution. Ramirez once again denied the accusations of the U.S. State Department to the effect that Nicaragua is supplying arms to the Salvadoran revolutionaries. Ramirez' explanation of this was that we admire the Salvadoran FMLN and Revolutionary Democratic Front, FDR, but we have not given military aid to the Salvadoran guerrillas. He also told the U.S. delegation that the principle of nonalignment supported by the revolution allows Nicaragua to have good relations with all countries of the world. Ramirez particularly said that the socialist countries have given more aid to Nicaragua than the U.S. Government.

The U.S. delegation which defends civil and human rights is headed by Ramsey Clark, former attorney general of the U.S. Department of Justice. The U.S. delegation visited various parts of the country and met with ministers, with FSLN Foreign Relations Department representatives, judges and with directors of newspapers.

The guerrillas in El Salvador and Guatemala are the product of the forwardlooking view of the peoples of those countries, Sergio Ramirez said. The meeting held this morning between Sergio Ramirez and the U.S. delegation was positive, because it cleared up some false concepts circulating abroad against our revolution.

We admire the FMLN and the FDR, but we have not given military aid to the Salvadoran guerrillas, Ramirez indicated. Here are portions of Ramirez' answer to the U.S. delegation:

[Begin recording] With regard to our alleged support of the Salvadoran guerrillas, we have never concealed our sympathy for the FMLN and the FDR.

We believe that in El Salvador there are people fighting in the same way as we did, for a substantial change in the country's conditions and to obtain new political order. We do not believe that this new political order is going to be obtained through the March elections. However, in expressing our political support, we have insisted on the Salvadoran problem having a political solution, through a dialogue and negotiations.

This we have proven with facts, as in the speech that Commander Daniel Ortega delivered at the United Nations in September 1981. On that occasion we carried a peace proposal from the Salvadoran revolutionary forces. The proposal was totally ignored by the U.S. Government. Meanwhile, the situation continued deteriorating for Duarte's government. The war situation is now more serious than when Commander Ortega submitted the peace proposal at the UN. If the proposal had been accepted on that occasion, much bloodshed would have been prevented in El Salvador. [end recording]

SERGIO RAMIREZ DENIES CUBAN INFLUENCE

PA111420 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1946 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Excerpts] Managua, 10 Feb (ACAN-EFE) -- Sergio Ramirez, member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, said today that "the domestic and foreign policy of Nicaragua is not ordered from the Cuban Embassy in Managua.

Ramirez said that U.S. political and economic control over Nicaragua ended 3 years ago and mentioned that the country's policies "were dictated by the U.S. Embassy" to the Somozists.

Ramirez said that the U.S. Government has not submitted any evidence against Nicaragua about alleged Nicaraguan collaboration with the Salvadoran rebels. "The U.S. Government is now waging a campaign of lies and half-truths in an attempt to discredit the Sandinist revolution," Ramirez indicated.

Later he said that the best way to end speculations against Nicaragua is for the U.S. Government to support the Nicaraguan proposal for a joint military patrol by the Honduran and Nicaraguan armies that would neutralize the northern border. Ramirez added that Col Jose Serra Hernandez, Honduran defense and public security minister, had expressed interest in meeting with Nicaraguan Defense Minister Commander Humberto Ortega, and we are going to insist on this meeting." [quotation marks as received]

D'ESCOTO FAVORS HIGH-LEVEL REGIONAL TALKS

PA132312 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Text] The same Iberia Airline plane which brought Spanish Foreign Minister Jose Pedro Perez Llorca to Panama also brought a Nicaraguan delegation headed by Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto. The delegation included the agricultural development minister, Commander Jaime Wheelock, and Finance Minister Joaquin Cuadra Chamorro. The Sandinist mission was returning to Nicaragua after a 10-day tour of the United States and Europe.

On arriving at Omar Torrijos Airport, Foreign Minister d'Escoto, who was approached by a battery of newsmen, answered questions about the possibility of Panamanian mediation in the Salvadoran crisis, the pacification of Central America and Salvadoran criticism of Nicaragua's purchase of weapons from France.

[Begin recording] [D'Escoto] First of all, I think that El Salvador should have very little to say regarding the purchase of weapons, since that country is receiving millions in weapons that are not strictly intended for the defense of El Salvador's territorial integrity and sovereignty.

Therefore, I am very surprised that the Salvadorans should have objected to or expressed criticism of the fact that we, with full rights and legitimacy, are trying to organize a professional army to be able to defend our territorial integrity and our sovereignty.

We are simply exercising a sovereign right that every country enjoys. It is obvious that Nicaragua is besieged on every side. It would be very irresponsible for us to fail to prepare to defend our sovereignty and territorial integrity.

[Question] While everyone in Central America is arming, there is talk about the restoration of peace in the area, possibly after a period of elections in Costa Rica, Honduras, Guatemala and Salvador. Would the Nicaraguan Sandinists be willing to seek an appropriate framework and sit down for peace talks with anyone and under any conditions?

[Answer] Indisputably. We have never adopted an aggressive attitude toward any country. We would be particularly happy to see peace reign throughout Central America. We have made many efforts to bring about a meeting at the highest possible level, either among the Central American chiefs of state or the foreign ministers. Indeed, in response to statements made in the United States to the effect that some Central American countries are disturbed by the fact that Nicaragua is trying -- for the first time in 70 years -- to build a truly professional army that is very different from the one that the Americans established in Nicaragua to repress the Nicaraguan people themselves, we have said publicly and in private that we would be willing at any time to meet with the Central American governments to discuss the matter of weapons.

[Question] Mr Minister, do you believe that Panama can serve as a mediator in the Central American crisis?

[Answer] Well, I believe that Panama and all peace-loving countries and governments, particularly those in Central America, are dutybound to do everything possible and take all necessary measures to help Central America find peace. However, we must always be aware that if we want peace, we must provide justice. Peace cannot be decreed. It is achieved when the legitimate aspirations of our peoples are satisfied to some extent. [end recording]

RADIO SANDINO REPORTS POST ARTICLE ON CIA PLAN

PA151705 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] Washington -- The U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, CIA, has received $19 million to organize a vast counterrevolutionary plan in Nicaragua that includes the creation of action groups for political, paramilitary and intelligence operations inside and outside Nicaragua, the U.S. newspaper the Washington POST disclosed yesterday.

The newspaper added that it is not known if actions under that plan have already been carried out. It indicated that a foreign government which could be involved is Argentina, where some 1,000 people are reportedly being trained for that purpose. According to the newspaper, the CIA plan could have begun 3 months ago on the Honduran-Nicaraguan border and the United States is reportedly participating through advice and support of the counterrevolutionary gangs located north of the border area.

The operation, which has as an excuse the already famous arms traffic for El Salvador and the alleged presence of Cuban soldiers in Nicaragua, would reportedly be carried out by trying to involve the least number of North Americans possible, in view of the high cost that a direct intervention would have in the United States, the POST indicated.

Questioned about the newspaper's charge, Secretary of State Alexander Haig declined to comment about the existence of the plan and the encouraging of government's friendly to Washington to act against Nicaragua. It seems we have both read the same article, Mr Haig told the newsmen of the ABC network who questioned him about the Washington POST's report.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH GUYANA

PA151542 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] Georgetown -- Nicaragua and Guyana have announced the establishment of diplomatic relations with the signing of a document released here. The document establishing diplomatic relations was signed during the visit of a Nicaraguan delegation led by Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco. A communique indicated that Guyana and Nicaragua are undertaking common action to establish contacts and withstand pressures from abroad, defend peace and struggle for a new economic order.

OFFICIAL IRANIAN DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR VISIT

PA112000 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] An official Iranian delegation arrived yesterday in our country headed by Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister Ahmad 'Azizi. The delegation's mission is to expand the ties of friendship between the two nations. The party includes deputy Agriculture Minister (Fan Sesi) and (Abduz), director of the theology school of the holy city of Qom. The group also includes a large number of newsmen and friends, who will visit extensively in Nicaragua.

It is worth noting that the Sandinist Front established relations with the new Iranian authorities before the Shah's fall. After the overthrow of the Persian tyrant, Father Ernesto Cardenal visited that country at the invitation of Ayatollah Khomeyni, Iran's top Muslim leader.

'Azizi Meets Cardenal

PA121220 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister Ahmad 'Azizi, who arrived yesterday in Managua accompanied by eight Iranian government officials, met today with Culture Minister Father Ernesto Cardenal. Culture Ministry spokesmen reported that the conversation between the Iranian deputy foreign minister and Father Cardenal dealt with spiritual advances and progress of the Muslim process.

Ahmad 'Azizi will meet in the next days with the members of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and with Commander Bayardo Arce Castano, coordinator of the FSLN National Directorate Political Commission.

The Iranian high official arrived in Managua from Mexico and Cuba, and will leave for Venezuela this weekend. The purpose of his trip is to explain the various aspects of the Muslim revolution.

Ahmad 'Azizi said that his trip also responds to his country's interest toward developing relations with Latin American countries, especially with Nicaragua. He said that his government considers that the Nicaraguan Government's position is similar to the Iranian Government's; they both face the same enemy; imperialism.

He said that his government would like to open an office in Nicaragua which could serve Iran and Nicaragua as headquarters in the exchange of views in the best interests of their peoples. Ahmad 'Azizi reiterated Iran's solidarity with the FMLN and other movements in Latin America struggling for independence and self-determination.

CONTINUED REPORTING ON 10TH WFTU CONGRESS

Third Day of Sessions

FL121409 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] The third day of sessions of the 10th WFTU Congress will begin today at the Palace of Conventions. The congress has turned into a true international labor forum to condemn the aggressive policies of imperialism and demand peace. Labor leaders from all the continents as well as from the International Labor Organization, the World Federation of Teachers' Unions, the World Labor Conference, UNCTAD [United Nations Conference on Trade and Development], the International Labor Union and the United Nations, have taken part in the six sessions. Their speeches focused on the use of military resources for development, the unity of the world labor movement and condemnation of imperialism and reaction in all their forms. The words of the revolutionary organizations of Asia, Africa and Latin America, demands of workers in capitalist countries, the urgent need for a new world economic order and the proposal to create denuclearized regions to help avert war, have all found support at the forum.

Committees also began to study yesterday the main report, The Trade Unions and the Challenges of the 1980's, the social security charter, multinationals, peace and disarmament, and development, as well as the resolutions that have been submitted.

(Andrea Ciarkides), secretary general of the Pan-Cypriot Labor Confederation; Roberto Veiga, secretary general of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions; and Henri Krasucki, French leader, chaired yesterday's sessions. It was learned yesterday that the labor organization will undertake an investigation on the benefits of world disarmament for employment. The growing number of unemployed in capitalist countries which increased by 47 percent during the first years of the decade was denounced. Child labor was condemned and its abolition demanded.

Fourth Day's Proceedings

FL131915 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Text] The ninth plenary session of the WFTU Congress was chaired by Pascoal Luyualu, secretary general of Angola's National Workers Union. The WFTU congress is marked by the exchange of experiences among the delegations attending the congress and opinions expressed by journalists and guests.

The committee taking up the main document titled "The Challenges of the 80's," which was submitted to the congress by Ibrahim Zakaria, acting secretary general of the WFTU, today concluded its work after approving the proposals of amendments submitted by Cuba, Brazil, Canada, Cyprus, India and two other international organizations. This document will be submitted for the consideration of the plenary session today or tomorrow. As we went on the air, the delegations of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea were holding a press conference at the Palace of Conventions.

WFTU acting Secretary General Ibrahim Zakaria read messages to the congress sent by personalities from various countries. The first speaker of the session which began at 1130 hours today was Manuel Fernandez of the Mexican Labor Congress, who conveyed greetings from his country's workers.

Later on, Romesh Chandra, president of the World Peace Council, made a speech. [Begin Chardra recording -- in English with consecutive Spanish translation] Mr President, Dear Friends: I bring to this great congress the greetings and good wishes of hundreds of millions of persons from all parts of the world, who take part together with and inside the WPC.

This is the greatest congress that the World Federation of Trade Unions has ever organized. And let me say this right away. This is the greatest event against nuclear war and for peace that has been held in recent years. [applause] [end recording]

Additional Reporting

FL151930 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1233 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Excerpt] The sessions of the WFTU congress, which for 5 days has been meeting in the Palace of Conventions, will end today with the speech by the president-elect of the WFTU. The work of the committees in charge of preparing the documents which will be presented to the final plenary session for approval by the delegates representing more than 260 million workers ended Sunday. Yesterday, 48 speeches were made at the meeting, while the delegations of the United States, Ghana and Chile held press conferences.

During its 12 sessions of work the congress has been characterized by a profound anti-imperialist attitude, criticism of the Yankee arms race, and support for the struggle of peace and the unity of all workers.

In our country there are 10 million unemployed, people who suffer a lot of cold and hunger and there are mental cases, although there is a high standard of living. There are firings, factories are closed and some people do not know what to do. These were the words of (Ernest de Maio), a U.S. trade union leader who is attending the World Trade Union Congress. He explained that those people have not yet connected the situation with crisis, with the danger of war. He said that in New York 37,000 families do not have housing, while in Cuba he had not seen beggars, drug addicts or prostitutes. He added: We believe that we are in another world. He stressed that they have become informed regarding the struggle of the peoples of El Salvador and Guatemala, and that Fidel's speech caused a deep impression on them. In his statements to the press he called for the unity of the workers to struggle for peace.

The majority of the U.S. people believe that the blockade against Cuba is unjust and does not work. We believe that it hurts us more than you, although the aim of the Yankee government is to hinder the Cuban people's work and cause them difficulties. These were the words of (Ernest de Maio), who on behalf of his delegation gave an interesting press conference at the Palace of Conventions. (De Maio) called Reagan's present policy insane and said that in his country no one wants war, since the youths are not prepared to die to defend the interests of Wall Street. He stressed that the delegation attending the meeting of the world's workers represents 24 U.S. trade unions. While 19 of them are not members of the WFTU, they wanted to discuss today's essential problems: unemployment and peace.

Final Day

FL152201 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1903 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] This is an occasion for a great celebration. We are pleased to observe that an overwhelming majority of the world's trade unions have attended this congress. It is the biggest ever held by our organization. It is an historic congress, stated Ibrahim Zakaria, secretary general of the WFTU, in a speech closing the first part of the 13th plenary session. He stressed that during the discussion of the congress topics, an effort was made to consolidate trade union solidarity, giving the opportunity to men and women, young and old from 136 countries, dressed in different forms and speaking in different languages to exchange views. There has been maturity in our congress, he said and added, it will be remembered for a long time by all representatives, above all, for the honor of listening to Fidel. Zakaria said he was sure that all participants in the forum had voiced their views, including the most critical ones.

He stated that all unions had exchanged experiences, that union leaders from several countries had made bilateral contacts and that relations of camaraderie and friendship had been established. Elsewhere in his speech, the WFTU secretary general stated that a policy has been outlined that could become an efficient tool in tackling the great problems of our era. He said that the forum participants had listened with great admiration to the representatives of Palestine, South Africa, El Salvador, Guatemala and other countries enduring dictatorships give a detailed account of their peoples' situation.

We must unite our forces to struggle for peace, against the neutron bomb and other nuclear arms. We will demonstrate our strength by acting together, Ibrahim Zakaria told the world's union representatives. He added that a lot remains to be done in union work and that criticism will be accepted with pleasure, even though some had misinterpreted an action as an appeal for strategic withdrawal. Zakaria noted that the WFTU has reaffirmed itself once more, and now has 206 million members, 16 more than in the previous forum. He added that in honor of the 10th WFTU Congress, more than 2 million Cuban workers had participated in an emulation program, which he called marvelous. Finally, he exhorted all to work for unity and world peace.

Closing Session

FL160025 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Sandor Gaspar as president, Roberto Veiga Menendez as vice president, Ibrahim Zakaria as secretary general and other members of the WFTU bureau were unanimously elected during the 34th session of the WFTU General Council held this afternoon at the Palace of Conventions.

HAVANA ANNOUNCES VISIT OF YEMENI PARTY LEADER

FL121236 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP], chairman of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] and prime minister of the PDRY, will shortly make an official and friendly visit to our country at the invitation of Comdr in Chief Fidel Castro. 'Ali Nasir Muhammad's visit conforms to the close relations between the Communist Party of Cuba and the YSP and between the governments of Cuba and the PDRY.

HUNGARIAN PARTY DELEGATION BEGINS VISIT

FL151545 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] Ferenc Havasi, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP] Central Committee, has arrived in Havana heading a delegation at the invitation of the Communist Party of Cuba. The delegation also includes (Istvan Bolman), an official of MSZMP Central Committee International Relations Department in charge of Cuba, and (Edek Jogof) official of the Political Economy Department. The officials of the fraternal country will remain in Cuba until 18 February and during their visit will hold meetings with party leaders.

JAPANESE ECONOMIC DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR VISIT

FL151945 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Excerpt] A Japanese delegation composed of 40 representatives of the main enterprises in Japan has arrived in Cuba to participate in the sixth joint session of the Cuba-Japan economic conference. Ricardo Cabrizas, foreign trade minister, welcomed the delegation. The sixth joint Cuba-Japan conference began today and will be held until 17 February.